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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.10.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 31, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 64
Humidity 68 56

January 31, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 55
Humidity 83 68

7574 日九初月一

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1917.

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SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

Public Feeling Favours the Allies.

London, January 30.

The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Athens says the movement of the bulk of the army to Peloponnesus may be considered complete. Popular feeling in the provinces veered round in favour of the Entente.

Discontent and scarcity of bread led to a riot at Patras. Demonstrators paraded the streets shouting, "Down with the Athens tyrants." They raided two cafes and smashed portraits of the King. The temper of the Athenians has been subdued in consequence of the blockade.

The abandonment of hope of German help can be stated as a fact. The Kaiser directly advised King Constantine to accept the ultimatum as it was impossible for Germany to send a force to help Greece.

A Return to Normal Relations.

London, January 30.

An official telegram from Athens says that Prince Andrew of Greece himself led the cavalry at the march past ceremony, saluting the Allied flags, which was carried out very satisfactorily.

The public were not admitted, but the behaviour of the crowd in the neighbouring streets was excellent.

All the other demands of the Allies are being met very satisfactorily.

The relations between the Allies and the Greek Government may be regarded as indicating a return to normal conditions.

THE ALLIED CONFERENCE.

London, January 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Allied Conference commences to-morrow under the presidency of the Russian Foreign Minister. The Tsar will receive the members on Thursday. The Russian representatives will include the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Communications.

UNHAPPY BULGARIANS.

Troops Starving and Deserting.

London, January 29.

Reuter's special correspondent at Salonica says there are heavy snowfalls at Macedonia.

Deserters say the state and condition of the Bulgarians are desperate. The roads are impracticable for use and nearly all the transport animals have died from starvation.

The men are practically starving, ill clad, and bootless, and are ready to desert at the first opportunity, despite the threat of the officers that families of deserters would be killed.

Conflicts with German Troops.

London, January 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Jassy says it is reported that a serious conflict has taken place between Bulgarian troops and German officers. Many executions have been ordered.

ENEMY'S FAILURE IN RUMANIA.

German Forces Being Withdrawn.

London, January 29.

The latest message from Rumania indicates that the Russo-Rumanian line from Trosas to the Sereth is so strong that the enemy is unable to strike another blow, and, realising this, has decided to withdraw a part of the forces. Only four or five German divisions are remaining: the remainder will be replaced by Turks and Austrians.

Experts consider that General von Hindenburg's plan to outflank and roll up the Russo-Rumanian army has definitely failed. The successes he has gained were merely defensive, securing the road to Constantinople and saving Hungary from invasion.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

No Attack on British Expected.

London, January 29.

The French Press anticipates a German blow in Alsace, where German troops from Rumania are reported to be concentrating.

It does not expect that the Germans will attack the British, whose lines are too strong, but the Anglo-French Staffs are fully prepared to meet an offensive anywhere.

Enemy Attack Smashed Up.

London, January 29.

A French communique says:—A grenade attack in the region of Hill 304 was smashed up by our fire. There were enemy losses.

A German coup de main north of Badonvillers failed. We took prisoners.

Our artillery was most active to the east of Seppois and in Upper Alsace.

Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down in airfights.

PARCELS TO FRANCE.

London, January 29.

A military announcement states that the forwarding of parcels to France has been suspended for a week.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

WAR SPEECHES.

Britain to be Put on Rations.

London, January 29.

Mr. W. C. Anderson, Labour M.P., speaking at Leicester, forecasted that Britain would shortly be put on rations. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Government Committee enquiring into food prices.

The War Loan.

Mr. Hayes Fisher, speaking at Ealing, estimated that the War Loan to be successful must be three thousand millions.

The Submarine Menace.

Sir Owen Phillips, at Oswestry, stated that he was in no-wise disposed to be panicky or despondent regarding the submarine menace. The total gross tonnage under the British flag in July last was 20,463,000, as compared with 20,523,000 in July, 1914. It would take a very long time at this rate to destroy the British mercantile marine as the Germans hoped to do.

Dealing With Naturalised Aliens.

London, January 29.

The Daily Mail says that the Home Secretary has decided to denaturalise naturalised aliens, except those of Allied nationality.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

London, January 29.

A correspondent of the Times says that Russia is experiencing famine amidst plenty. Throughout the country food queues wait for hours. There is twenty degrees of frost. All necessities are from two to ten times the prices which prevail in peace time.

The chief cause is want of co-ordination in the organisation of supplies and the dislocation of the railways, as there is probably sufficient food in the country to feed the population for two years.

RICE IMPORTS.

London, January 29.

The Royal Commission on the Wheat Supplies has taken over the control of the importation of rice, and will fix the prices of sale.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

London, January 29.

The following steamers are reported to have been sunk:—Esbassom (British), Myrdal, Siennaiva, Dicax (Norwegian), O. B. Sahr (Danish).

The Astoria and Jutanfjell, previously reported sunk, have arrived in port.

WINTER ON THE CONTINENT.

London, January 29.

Arctic weather is prevailing on the Continent, and ice festivals are being held in Holland. The ice is hampering navigation in the Baltic.

THE NORTH SEA.

New British Naval Measures.

London, January 29.

Telegrams from Scandinavia indicate that Britain is taking new maritime measures in the North Sea, including a new minefield off the west coast of Jutland.

THE KING AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

London, January 30.

His Majesty the King has appealed to the Lord Lieutenants to help in organising the Volunteer Force, which he is confident all unable to go on active service abroad will join.

He says that the Territorials have proved themselves equal to the regular soldiers and superior to the best troops in the enemy ranks.

He also pays a tribute to the prompt and patriotic manner in which Lord Kitchener's call for garrison troops in India was answered.

DUTCH APPREHENSION.

German Troops Concentrating on Frontier.

London, January 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, there is some anxiety prevalent owing to the reported continued German concentrations on the Dutch frontier, north east of the province of Overijssel, where forty thousand troops have newly arrived in two border towns, also much artillery. It is even stated that German farmers there have been ordered to evacuate their homes and go further from the frontier.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ADVANCE ON KUT.

London, January 29.

An official message from Mesopotamia states:—We now hold the Turkish first and second lines south-westward of Kut-el-amara, on a front of 4,300 yards, and the third and fourth lines on a frontage of 900 yards. 950 Turkish dead were collected and more were not counted. 157 prisoners were taken, and a gun, three trench mortars and a maxim captured.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GREAT IMPERIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

London, January 29.

Sir Starr Jameson and Mr. Wilson Fox, on being interviewed by Reuter on the Empire Resources Development Committee, stated that it would be premature and ungracious to discuss the terms on which the Dominions might participate. Where there was goodwill there was always a way. The scheme might provide financial opportunities for the earliest development of the resources of the Dominions and thereby increasing the Dominion's revenues, population and political strength, whereas without Empire-wide partnership many potentialities are likely to remain undeveloped indefinitely. The central idea is the development of the State, for the State, by the State, because the existing methods of taxation would not reduce the Empire's financial burdens after the war. Hence the necessity for some such great co-operative effort in that direction.

At present the Committee is avoiding the antagonising of vested interests but it is believed that existing individual enterprises where involved could participate as co-partners with the State upon an increased profits basis. Experts have already investigated land development, fisheries, palm oil and have prepared an excellent prima facie case favouring state development of those industries. Sir Starr Jameson was anxious to think how all past Imperial Governments had neglected to assist in the development of the Empire's vast wealth.

The scheme moreover might provide excellent and continuous investment for all classes similar to the present War Loan, facilities being given for large or small investors.

THE LATE BRIGADIER GENERAL LONG.

London, January 29.

Brigadier General Walter Long (who has been killed in action) was commanding the 56th Brigade. He was educated at Harrow, where he was twelfth man for the eleven in a year when there were only two vacancies. He left Harrow in 1898 and was gazetted to the Scots Greys, in 1899. He proceeded with his regiment to South Africa in November of that year, and participated in the relief of Kimberley. He was badly wounded at Dronfield the following day. He was mentioned in despatches several times, and gained the D. S. O. On returning to duty he was appointed Aide-de-camp to General Bruce Hamilton. He served throughout the campaign. Returning to England he became Aide-de-camp to Sir Harry Scobell, commanding the First Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot. He resigned in order to return to his regiment.

Brigadier General Long went to India as an additional aide-de-camp to General Creagh, and subsequently as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Connaught. He rejoined his regiment and was just examined for the staff college when war broke out. He went to France with the regiment and was through all the early part of the war, including the retreat from Mons. It is said that he saved a wounded man at the risk of his own life but enjoined the man to tell nobody of it. He was promoted to Major Commanding a Squadron and was then given command of the 6th Wiltshires. He was given the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and made Brigadier last November. He fell at the head of the brigade on January 27. After the fighting on the Somme in July General Bridges who was commanding his division wrote that his services were invaluable. His cheery laugh was worth a battalion. He spoke in the highest terms of the way he had done his duty.

Brigadier General Long was mentioned in despatches several times by Field Marshal French and Field Marshal Haig and was given the Companionship of St. Michael. He was a keen sportsman and a good cricketer and polo player. He played for the regiment in both teams. He was a fine horseman and won a great many steeple chases. He was the champion lightweight boxer of Harrow and for two years was the middle weight champion of the British Army. He was always most keen on his duties.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

London, January 29.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of Volunteers.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, January 29.

Lord Milner has arrived to attend an important Allies conference.

Later.

Besides Lord Milner, the British representatives at the Conference include Lord Revelstoke, Generals Sir Henry Wilson, and Hanbury Williams, the Director of Munitions and the Military Attache at Bucharest.

France represented by M. Doumergue, the Colonial Minister, and General Castelnau.

Italy is represented by Signor Scialoja (a member of the Cabinet) and General Laderchi.

The Tsar's representative welcomed the members of the conference on the frontier. The British, French and Italian Ambassadors will also attend the conference.

GREEK AFFAIRS.

Reservist Leagues to be Dissolved.

Paris, January 30.

The Greek Foreign Minister announces that the Judicial authorities have been ordered to dissolve the Reservist Leagues, the members of which have already been disarmed.

Allies' Flag Saluted.

Athens, January 30.

The Allies' flag was ceremoniously saluted on Monday afternoon at Zappion, in conformity with the ultimatum, in presence of the Allied Ministers, the Greek Cabinet and the Commander of the First Army Corps. There were no incidents. (Continued on page 3).

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Withdrawal of U.S. Troops.

London, January 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the War Department announces the withdrawal of the American force from Mexico.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Police School.

Thursday, February 1.—Class I (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, February 2.—Class II (Inspector Gordon).

Tuesday, February 6.—Class III (Inspector Grant).

Thursday, February 8.—Class I (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, February 9.—Class II (Inspector Gordon).

Musketry Course, Part II.

The following prizes have so far been offered in connection with Part II:—

(I) Inter-Platoon Shoot. Gold Medal, offered by A. F. Aroulli, Esq., to the eight men of any Platoon whose total scores rank highest. Inspectors and Sergeants' scores may be included. The Mounted Police and Maxim Gunners to count as one Platoon. Mr. Aroulli offers an additional prize for the highest score made by any member of any Platoon.

(II) The "Connaught" Prize (value \$50). Presented by P.O. Connaught, of the Water Police. To be won by the 1916 Third Class Shot who shows the greatest improvement in firing Part II of the 1917 Course.

(III) The Championship Cup. Presented, through the Headquarters' Club, by The British-American Tobacco Company.

(IV) The D.S.P.'s Cup. To be won by the best shot amongst the Company Inspectors, Crown Sergeants and Sergeants.

The firing of Part II is provisionally fixed to start on Sunday, February 18.

Band Practice.

Friday, February 2; Thursday, February 8; Wednesday, February 14; Tuesday, February 20; Friday, February 23; at 6 p.m. sharp.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, February 3.

Union Waterboat Co.—Shareholders meeting; 11.30 a.m.

Monday, February 5.

Piano Recital at Government House; 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, February 10.

Kowloon Land and Building Co.—Shareholders meeting; 11 a.m.

Hampshire's Estate and Finance Co.—Shareholders meeting; noon.

Big Opium Fines.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of 49 tins of opium valued at \$490. A fine of \$2,000, or, in default, six months' imprisonment, was inflicted. Another man who was charged with having a similar amount in his possession, was also fined a like amount.

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AGENTS.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this curable incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent
Medicine Vendors.

Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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M. R. LE HOEY, a Chinese graduate
versed in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in
this Colony for ten years.
He has a good method of training Europeans
to pass Chinese examinations, and is possessed
of a rare certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
"Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to Mr.
101, Wellington Street, second floor.

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Splendid View of Harbour. Excellent Cuisine under Personal
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For Terms apply:—MRS. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

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It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
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Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best, Tiffin
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meal, or as a Carte up to 75 cents.
We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first class quality. Try
our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Pies. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily and put up in
1 lb. tins at 80 cents. We give you a splendid Cup of Lipson's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every
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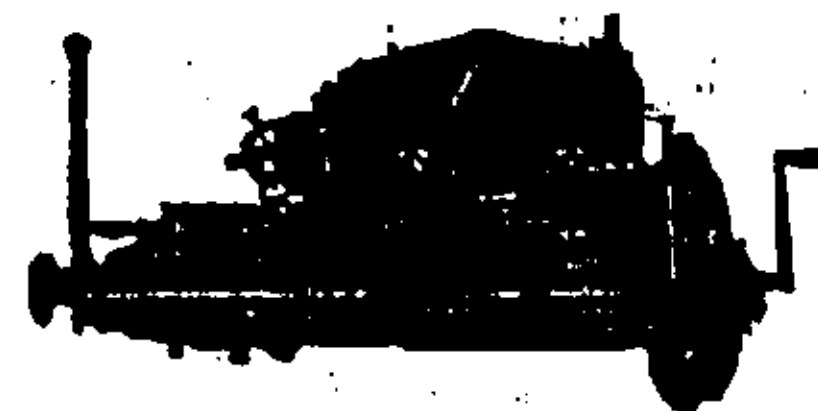
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GENERAL NEWS.

Alleged Plot Against President Wilson.
San Francisco, January 19.—
Sensational statements were made
in the course of the prosecution
of the man Mooney, who is
charged with complicity in the
bomb plot by which six were
killed and forty injured in the
preparation parade here on July
22, 1916. It was charged that a
plot to assassinate President
Wilson, in order to stop the
movement for preparedness, has
been discovered.

Suggested Reforms at Cambridge.

Over a hundred members of
the Senate have made representa-
tions to the Vice-Chancellor of
Cambridge that the conditions
likely to prevail after the war
render it desirable to consider at
once what the course of univer-
sity studies should be. They
believe the demands will make
desirable longer terms, the sim-
plification of examination ar-
rangements, provision for shorter
courses of study, and the possi-
bility of a more economical
standard of living.

Strike at Tokyo.
On the 14th instant the 850
workmen employed by the Ikegai
Ironworks, Mita, Tokyo, on the
manufacture of munitions of war,
suddenly went on strike. A
number of the strikers assembled
outside the factory and were mak-
ing much noise. The police
advised them to send in a
deputation to confer with the
company, and this they did. The
deputation saw the leading
officials of the factory and pre-
ferred among other things a
demand for an increase of wages
by 20 per cent. Up to the 17th
no settlement had been arrived at.

A Sorry Jest.
That Fort and Clyde Canal
which would give a new and
wonderful mobility to our Fleet
and add immensely to the value
of Rosyth as a naval base, will not
be completed in our time. It is
too obvious a necessity; remem-
ber that the making of Rosyth
itself was delayed to danger
point. "Will you guarantee it
will be finished before we are at
war with Germany?" Mr.
McKenna was asked by an M.P.
in the piping times of peace.
"Yes," came the answer, and the
House of Commons roared with
laughter. But war came, and the
egregious politicians laughed on
the other side of their faces.—
John Bull.

"A Remarkable Vocal Achievement."
Says Truth:—"The National
Mission is, I am afraid, hardly
the success that we all desired.
In one Lancashire town a proces-
sion sang "Onward, Christian
Soldiers" forty-two times, a
remarkable vocal achievement,
but the results were hardly com-
mensurate with the effort. At
Canterbury, the Archbishop
preached with effect in the open
air, I am told, but the Cathedral
next Sunday only retained its
moderate congregation. A friend
who has come back from Worcester
tells me that the Cathedral
there has only a morning con-
gregation of about a couple of
hundred.

Paper Profits.
Newspaper proprietors, feeling
the pressure of the big rises in
the price of paper, are exasperated
when they see how the manu-
facturers are waxing fat out of a
time of famine. The earthen
Grover Paper Co., of Edinburgh,
has just issued accounts showing
that for the past year its net pro-
fit, after providing for
depreciation and excess profits
duty, has bounded up from
£7,568 to \$51,895. It was
primarily in order to save
tonnage space that our imports of
pulp were restricted, and when as
a corollary to this, users of paper
were rationed, it would surely
have been practicable and equi-
table to devise some check upon
the profits of manufacturers. The
fact that the revenues take 69 per
cent. of their excess profits,
though it may be satisfactory
enough to the Chancellor of the
Exchequer, is but cold comfort
for the customers out of whose
pockets the excess comes.—Truth.

For a good solid meal at a
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Foreign Journalists Entertained by Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, entertained the foreign journalists who represent foreign newspapers and press agencies of Japan, Great Britain, the U.S. and France, now in Peking, at the Reception Hall of the Weichaipei the 19th inst.

Japanese Loan to the Bank of Communications.

Peking, 19th January.—On the 18th January, Hsu Shih-yin, the Minister of Communications, attended Parliament and explained very briefly about the loan of \$5,000,000 lately signed between three Banks in Japan and the Bank of Communications, saying that the rate of interest is 7 per cent. per annum and the securities negotiable instruments owned by the Bank of Communications.

Curing Deafness.

There are frequent paragraphs in the newspapers about the curious way in which a soldier has regained his speech or his hearing after total dumbness or deafness after shell shock. The mischief in all these cases is, of course, that the nerves have been overstrained and have a difficulty in resuming their action. The French are treating these cases scientifically. Dr. Marage, an ear specialist, having invented an apparatus for practically massaging the inner ear with sound. The machine he has invented enables the sounds of the vowels to be played upon the eardrums of the patients at will, and after a fortnight's treatment 70 per cent. are discharged back to their regiments.—Exchange.

Standard Oil Activities.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9.—Stockholders of the South Penn Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, were to-day called to meet in Pittsburgh on February 14 next to act on a proposition to increase the capital stock from \$12,500,000 G. to \$20,000,000. When the segregation order was issued the capital of the South Penn was \$20,000,000, and the increase to the present capitalisation was made through a 300 per cent. stock dividend and an issue of stock to stockholders at par. Announcement was made at the company's offices that the new stock, if authorised, will be distributed to stockholders through a sixty per cent. stock dividend.

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From 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table.

SUNDAYS.

From 5 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

From 6.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS & WEEK-DAYS.
The 8.10 p.m. car will be discontinued.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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TO BE LET at the Peak, furnished, 3 Stewart Terrace. Apply:—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to:—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO LET.—Flats in "Ewo Mess," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JAR. DINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—April-September. NO. 10, STEWART TERRACE.—Peak. Newly furnished. Tennis Courts and Vegetable Garden. Apply E. A. M. Williams, c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, New Government Buildings.

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TO BE LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie Lane at rear. Apply.—Clark & Co.

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WANTED.—If you wish to know who the Laughing Mask, is Apply to P. O. Box 520.

WANTED. An ENGLISH NURSE, afterwards, for a Boy of seven. Apply Mrs. W. M. Humphreys, 87, Peak.

WANTED.—For a Solicitor's Office. CLERK with KNOWLEDGE OF CONVEYANCING. Good salary to competent man. Apply in own handwriting, X.Y.Z. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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Each tablet contains 0.50 gramme of pure RHODINE. From 1 to 6 tablets a day may be taken, according to physician's prescription.

RHODINE is a special remedy for acute rheumatism. If taken in proper doses, it will often cure and always alleviate headache, neuralgia, stomachic pains etc., if those complaints find their origin in rheumatism.

It is very valuable in influenza, typhoid fever and in all kinds of infectious diseases attended by feverishness.

These tablets may be taken at any time, in a small quantity of water in which they will dissolve almost immediately.

Alkaline water, Eau de Vichy or water containing bicarbonate of soda, for instance, should be avoided.

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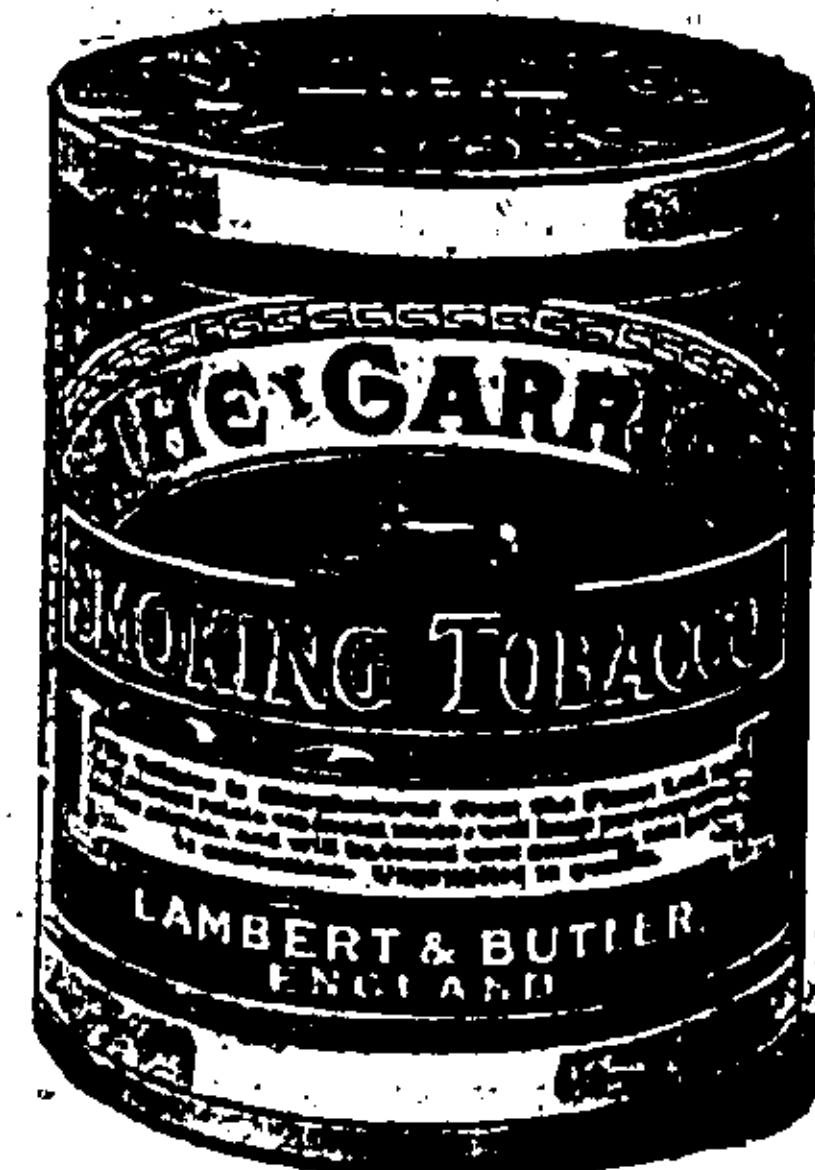
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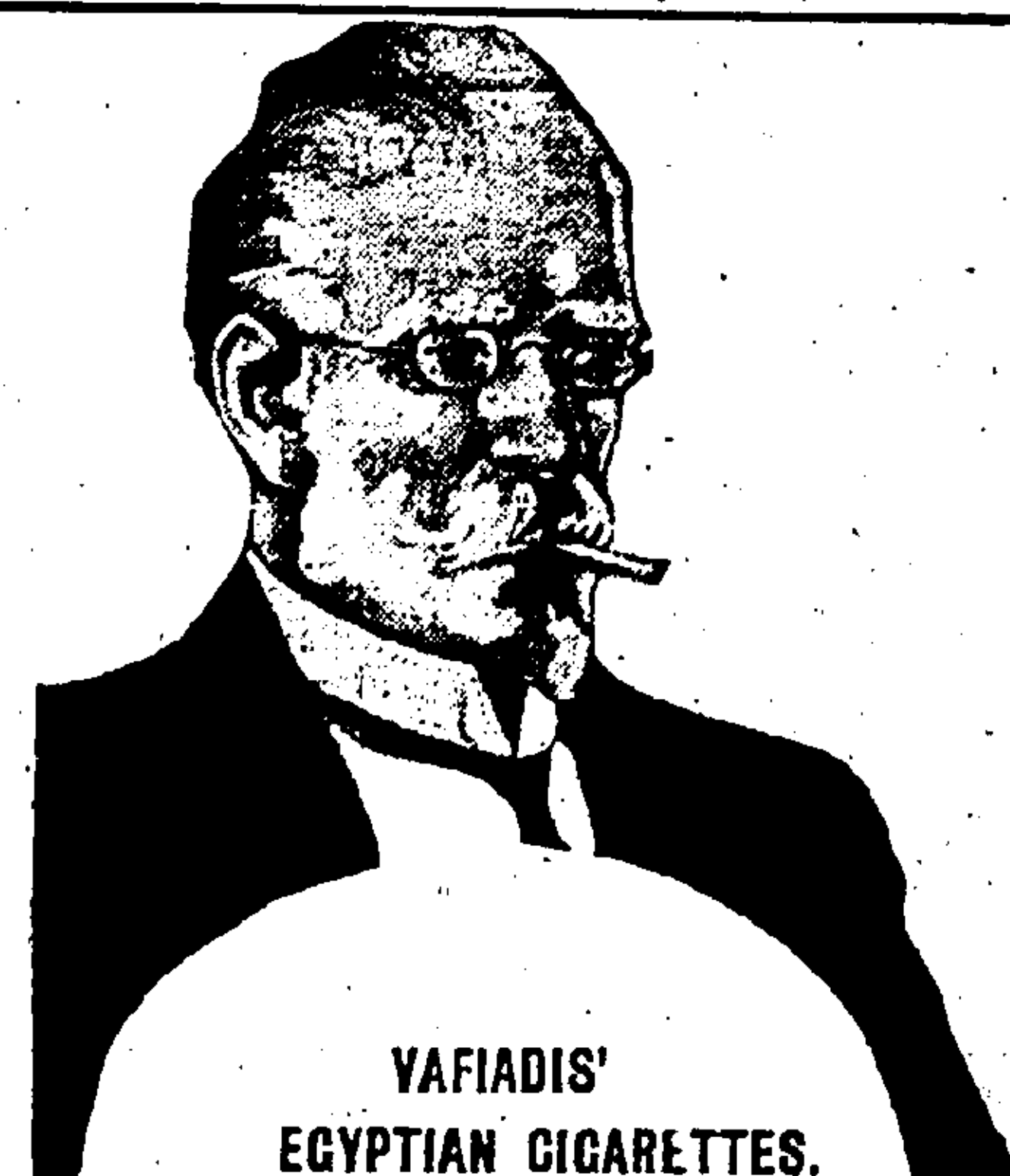


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Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

"Mr. J. W. Kew and brothers are very grateful for the many kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes received in their recent bereavement."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1917.

CHINA'S ONLY HOPE.

Yesterday, in our commercial news column, we reprinted a most interesting summary of a report which has been addressed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce at Peking by the Chinese Consul General at North Borneo, in regard to commercial and industrial possibilities in China. A considerable portion of the report is taken up in bemoaning China's industrial backwardness and the general preference which is shown towards articles of foreign manufacture, the writer pointedly remarking on the great extent to which Western products have penetrated even to the remotest parts of the country. In this connection, he states that the outflow of gold from China has amounted to very many millions of dollars a year, and remarks that this drainage on the country's financial resources is "appalling to contemplate." This is the burden of the Consul's complaint, and, though one notes a certain girding at the country's reliance on foreign goods, yet, at the same time, the writer does not hesitate to lay much of the blame at the door of his own countrymen's lack of initiative and slowness to adopt modern methods of production.

Two of the causes which the Consul mentions in explanation of China's backwardness are the lack of organising ability shown by those Chinese who have had the enterprise to establish firms and factories on modern lines, and a failure so far as pushfulness is concerned in the selling of their goods. Shortage of capital is also a factor quoted. So far as remedies are concerned, the Consul does not offer any particularly practical advice, save that, in a general way, he urges an improvement in the quality of Chinese products, and the paying of greater attention to foreign markets. This latter point he deals with at some length, advocating the sending out of illustrated catalogues and the despatch of experienced men to foreign settlements to carry out investigations regarding the commodities most sought after. But is this the real solution of the problem? It appears to us that the Consul is giving far too much prominence to China's opportunities in foreign markets while neglecting to realise the great openings which exist in her own land had the Chinese the will and the enterprise to put their wishes into effect. No-one who knows the facts will deny that, generally speaking, the Chinese have shown very little directive ability in industrial life—that is, directive ability as we Westerners understand it. Moreover, it is a well-known circumstance that the lack of capital, of which the Consul speaks, arises very largely because the Chinese have not yet learnt to co-operate—mistrust of each other is at the bottom of much of the trouble. That is why there are so few joint stock companies in China to-day. Until the Chinese come to perceive the advantages of co-operative effort, we may still look to see their productive ability, which is manifestly strongly developed, running to waste, instead of contributing to the stability and prosperity of their country.

From these considerations it is clear that, if China is to restore the balance of trade within her own borders, she will have, for very many years to come, to look for guidance and help from outside sources. The happiest combination in her own interests would be the linking up of the productive power of her own people with the directive and organising ability of foreign helpers. Along these lines, let her territories be thrown open, her mineral wealth extracted, factories and workshops set up, thousands of miles of new railway lines laid down—then we shall hear no more of the bogey of national bankruptcy in China. To-day we publish some remarkable figures and comments in regard to the Salt Gabelle revenue, showing the astounding results which have been achieved under foreign control and supervision. There we have the lesson for China. If the same policy were followed in regard to the country's industrial and commercial opportunities as has been followed in the reorganisation of the Salt Department, China could easily become one of the wealthiest countries in the world. But if she is too proud or too coldly indifferent to invite and encourage foreign assistance until such time as she is able to stand on her own feet, we may expect to see her reach a chronic state of insolvency. Foreign supervision has saved China from administrative and financial ruin. It can also save her from commercial bankruptcy.

Lord Cromer.

Only seven months after the death of Earl Kitchener, Britain loses another of her all too few really strong men, by the death of Lord Cromer. The term "Empire Maker" has become a catch phrase; but, in fact, been very much ridden to death; yet it is hard to find one which better expresses the life work of such a man. When you get the British Consul Official at his best, you have a man who is indeed hard to beat for fact, worldly wisdom and general energy. Unfortunately it has been the lot of most of us to meet that official at some time near his worst. Lord Cromer knew what he was sent to Egypt for; he knew that Britain's good name for just government and for upright dealings with indigenous populations lay in his hands, so far as that part of the world was concerned; and never did he fall short, either as diplomat or as financier, of what the Empire expected of him. He found Egypt in a chaotic state: the result of the Arabi Pasha affair of '82 and of commercial deals which did not particularly redound to the credit of certain European business men; he left it (perhaps one had better say he and Kitchener left it) a thriving and contented country. The combination into which he and the great soldier entered was indeed a rare one. The one man was the complement of the other; there was mutual confidence and a forcible determination on the part of each to mind his own affairs; and the pages of world history will show how pre-eminently successful the arrangement was.

Brigadier General Long.

The whole Empire will sorrow with the Secretary of State in the terrible loss which he has sustained by the death of his son. We do not pretend that there is any greater tragedy attaching to the death of a Cabinet Minister's son than to that of a coast-guard's, or that there is any difference in the glory attained by both men in dying for the Empire and for the establishment of justice and right. We merely recognise the fact that all classes have given their sons to Britain in her hour of trouble: the rich and influential just as readily as the poor and obscure. As with the death of Mr. Asquith's son some time since, the tragedy from the public's point of view, in the loss of Brigadier General Long, is that the nation is robbed of a man who had unusual powers to devote to its service, and that, but for his untimely end, it would have been safe to prophesy a long, useful and brilliant career for him.

The Reporter.

A correspondent suggests that the newspaper reporter deserves an occasional good word—and that he very rarely gets it. There are losers and there are incompetents among British reporters, although relatively fewer than may be found in most other walks of life. At home they are ill paid and very much overworked; yet they do their duty cheerfully and unobtrusively; they go hither and thither collecting news, often getting but little thanks or recognition from their superiors, but incidentally gaining an all-round experience which fits some of them later in life to hold appointments that are comparatively seldom offered to the inside men or the specialists whose careers have usually started under far more advantageous circumstances—appointments, indeed, which these latter are not competent to hold. One of the most influential editors in the world to-day is J. L. Garvin, of the *Observer*—an ex-reporter. The recognized Number One newspaper man of the Far East (there is nothing invidious in the remark), Mr. A. W. Still of the *Straits Times*, also began as a reporter. Indeed we doubt if, to-day, there are a dozen British papers whose editors have been taken from the literary side of their profession. One might add, by the way, that Kipling himself started life as a reporter. All told, then, the trade is not one of which any young fellow need be ashamed.

DAY BY DAY.

A WORRY MAY BE EITHER A STUMBLING-BLOCK OR A STEPPING-STONE; JUST AS WE CHOOSE.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2.49/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 16th anniversary of the Chinese Imperial Edict suppressing anti-foreign societies.

Billiards.
In connection with the Palace Hotel billiards handicap, Mr. Murphy last night defeated Mr. Cawsey by 250 to 223. To-night at 9 o'clock, Mr. Cullen (owed 80) plays Mr. Ballen (owed 20).
Seminarie de S. Jose de Macao.
On Sunday, February 4, the speech day and distribution of prizes at the above college will take place, under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Macao. The ceremony is timed for 4.30 p.m.

A Bad Memory.
A Chinese who returned from banishment for five years, seven months' too soon, was sent to prison for six months by Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Police Court this morning. Defendant said he thought his time was up.

C.E.M.S.
The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald is to read a paper on "Congregationalism" at the next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society, to be held on Friday next in St. Paul's College, commencing at 9 p.m. Members and friends are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

Victoria Theatre.
Last night at the Victoria Theatre there was a good attendance for the new programme. This included some excellent war pictures, a most interesting descriptive film dealing with the manners and customs of the Annamites, a couple of comedies, and the 7th and 8th episodes of the popular film "Greed."

Hongkong Theatre.
A grand matinee performance will be given in the above theatre on Thursday, February 8, in aid of the funds of the Portuguese School, which will shortly be established in this Colony. Through the courtesy and generosity of the Management of the Theatre, the whole of the proceeds will be devoted to the above funds. A special programme has been drawn up, for which Professors Gonzalez and Solis will arrange a combined orchestra. We understand that the Police Reserve Orchestra will also be invited to join. A special box will be provided, at the entrance of the theatre, for any voluntary donations, in addition to the admission tickets. Booking will take place at the Theatre from February 1.

THE CHENGCHIAUTUN DISCUSSIONS.

Points that China will not Accept.

Peking, Jan. 23.—The Chengchiatun Notes exchanged yesterday deal only with the demands arising directly out of the incident, namely:—

The reprinting of the Commander of the 23rd Division, the punishment of the officers concerned, the publication of a warning against a repetition of the incident, an apology by the Tachun of Fengtien, and compensation for the Japanese civilians who were first attacked, to all of which the Chinese Government agreed. The Japanese declare that the reinforcements despatched to Chengchiatun at the time of the incident will be withdrawn as soon as these conditions have been fulfilled.

Supplementary memoranda were also exchanged a few days previously in which the Japanese record the rights they claim with regard to police stations, which they declare they will establish when and where they deem necessary, and also impress on the Chinese Government the advisability of employing Japanese military advisers and instructors. The Chinese memoranda repudiate the Japanese claims regarding police stations and say that the Chinese Government cannot agree to employ advisers and instructors.

TRAINING TIMES.

Further Gallops This Morning.

Happy Valley again presented a busy appearance this morning, when the work of training ponies for the coming Races was proceeded with. The conditions were in every way favourable, there being no adverse circumstances to contend with, and the times recorded, which were in many cases distinctly meritorious, were thus a fair crite of the actual capabilities of the ponies. We append some of the "clockings":—

Dorby Chief. One mile.—First quarter 44 sec.; half-mile 1 min. 25 sec.; three quarter mile, 2 min. 42 sec.; last quarter, 37 sec.
Giant Dahlia. Mile and a quarter.—34; 1.9; 1.46; 2.21.5; 2.53.4/5; last quarter, 32.2/5.
Coronet Dahlia. Last half mile.—35; 1.6.3/5.
The Gunner (Derby griffin). One mile.—38; 1.17; 1.56.2/5; 2.28.2/5; last quarter, 32.
Dixie. Three quarter mile.—38; 1.11.2/5; 1.44.3/5; last quarter, 33.1/5.
Heroloni. Three quarter mile.—38.3/5; 1.13; 1.44; last quarter, 31.
Australian Chief. One mile.—40;—; 1.53; 2.25; last quarter, 32.

Fox Trot. Three quarter mile.—37; 1.14.2/5; 1.46.4/5; last quarter, 32.2/5.
Windsor Dahlia. Mile and a quarter.—38; 1.16; 1.53; 2.29.2/5; 3.06; last quarter 30.3/5.
Kara's black derby griffin. One mile.—36; 1.11; 1.45; 2.17.2/5; last quarter, 32.2/5.
Pingwa Chief. One mile.—41; 1.20.3/5; 1.54.2/5; 2.28; last quarter, 31.3/5.
Haji. One mile.—35.4/5; 1.11.2/5; 1.45.3/5; 2.17; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Mr. Lowe's sub. griffin. Three quarter mile.—33.2/5; 1.08.4/5; 1.41.2/5; last quarter, 34.3/5.
Warriorlini. One mile.—37; 1.13; 1.48; 2.21; last quarter, 33.
Capt. Cassel's sub. griffin.—40.3/5; 1.15.3/5; 1.48; 2.21; last quarter, 33.
Onward Dahlia. (Derby). Last three quarters.—36; 1.11.4/5; 1.44.4/5; last quarter, 33.
Chiefstain. One mile.—34; 1.10.2/5; 1.46; 2.19; last quarter, 33.

Mr. Humphrey's Tiddlemones.—Mile and a quarter.—41; 1.19; 1.56; 2.32; 3.03; last quarter, 31.
Mr. Beith's sub. griffin. Last three quarters.—35.2/5; 1.09.2/5; 1.42; last quarter 32.3/5.
Russian Chief and Essex Chief. One mile.—41; 1.16; 1.49.3/5; 2.23.4/5; last quarter, 32.1/5.
Aerolini. One mile.—41.2/5; 1.19.4/5; 1.55.2/5; 2.29; last quarter, 33.3/5.

Victory Dahlia. One mile.—34; 1.7.2/5; 1.41; 2.13.4/5; last quarter, 32.4/5.
Sandy. One mile.—35.3/5; 1.13; 1.50; 2.21.2/5; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Mr. White's derby griffin. One mile.—37; 1.12;—; 2.20.
Mr. Ezra's dark grey and dark chestnut. One mile.—36.2/5; 1.13.3/5; 1.49.2/5; 2.24.2/5; last quarter, 35 sec.

Hush Hush. Last three quarters.—34.2/5; 1.10; 1.42.4/5; last quarter, 32.4/5.
Peerless Pearl. Mile and a quarter.—40; 1.15; 1.50; 2.24.9/5; 3.01; last quarter, 36.3/5.
Formosa Chief. One mile.—38; 1.15; 1.50.4/5; 2.23; last quarter, 32.1/5.

Golliwog and King Cole. One mile.—39; 1.13.2/5; 1.47.2/5; 2.22.3/5; last quarter, 35.1/5.
Brown Mouse and Town Mouse.—35; 1.10.2/5; 1.39.3/5; 2.18.2/5; last quarter, 36.4/5.

Mansur. One mile.—39; 1.14.2/5; 1.48.2/5; 2.20; last quarter, 31.3/5.
Silver 8 Reak. One mile.—35; 1.10; 1.44; 2.15.2/5; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Patrolini. One mile.—42.1/5; 1.22; 1.58; 2.32; last quarter, 34.
Mr. Ezra's Iron Duke. One mile.—33; 1.07; 1.40; 2.12.2/5; last quarter, 32.2/5.

Triumphant King. One mile.—44; 1.20; 1.56; 2.29; last quarter, 35.
Banjo and Black Prince. Three quarter mile.—37; 1.12; 1.45; last quarter, 33.

Northland. Mile and a quarter.—40; 1.18; 1.53; 2.29.2/5; 3.08.3/5; last quarter, 31.4/5.

Further Gallops This Morning.

Happy Valley again presented a busy appearance this morning, when the work of training ponies for the coming Races was proceeded with. The conditions were in every way favourable, there being no adverse circumstances to contend with, and the times recorded, which were in many cases distinctly meritorious, were thus a fair crite of the actual capabilities of the ponies. We append some of the "clockings":—

Dorby Chief. One mile.—First quarter 44 sec.; half-mile 1 min. 25 sec.; three quarter mile, 2 min. 42 sec.; last quarter, 37 sec.
Giant Dahlia. Mile and a quarter.—34; 1.9; 1.46; 2.21.5; 2.53.4/5; last quarter, 32.2/5.
Coronet Dahlia. Last half mile.—35; 1.6.3/5.
The Gunner (Derby griffin). One mile.—38; 1.17; 1.56.2/5; 2.28.2/5; last quarter, 32.
Dixie. Three quarter mile.—38; 1.11.2/5; 1.44.3/5; last quarter, 33.1/5.
Heroloni. Three quarter mile.—38.3/5; 1.13; 1.44; last quarter, 31.
Australian Chief. One mile.—40;—; 1.53; 2.25; last quarter, 32.

YACHTING.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

The results of the re-rail of the fourth of the series of Club Championship Races for the Handicap, One Design, and Heyward Hays and Gael Classes are as follows:—

Handicap Class.

Course:—No. 25, North Fairway Buoy (S), Trocas Rock Buoy (S), Channel Rocks (S). Distance, 11 miles.

Yacht.	Heaps on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
Dione	Scratch	4.35.28	4.35.28
Bolla		58.43.58	4.35.00
Jessica		58.44.11	4.40.43
Kathleen		7.40.43.54	4.36.14
Colleen		8.43.46.18	4.39.35
Musetta		57.30 D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Aileen		3.50 D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Position.	Points for Race.	Points for Date.	
(1) Bolla	8	41	
(2) Dione	6	27	
(3) Kathleen	5	26	
(4) Colleen	4	31	
(5) Jessica	3	22	
— Musetta	0	8	
— Aileen	0	8	

One Design Class.

Course:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Trocas Rock Buoy (S). Distance, 8 miles.

Yacht.	Heaps on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
Ailsa	Scratch	4.32.52	4.32.52
Bonita		4.38.41	4.38.41
Daphne		4.29.05	4.22.05
Halycon		4.31.58	4.31.58
Position.	Pts for race.	Pts for date.	
(1) Daphne	5	28	
(2) Halycon	3	19	
(3) Ailsa	2	11	
(4) Bonita	1	8	

Heyward Hays and Gael Class.

Course:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Trocas Rock Buoy (S). Distance, 8 miles.

Yacht.	Heaps on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
Lyabath	43	4.45.35	4.46.18
Tabantia	43	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Owl	Scratch	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Thecla		4.48.55	4.48.55
Toinette	43	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Dawn	Scratch	4.46.35	4.46.35
Lady Ursula		D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Position.	Pts for race.	Pts for date.	
(1) Lyabath	8	38	
(2) Dawn	6	38	
(3) Thecla	5	38	
— Tabantia	0	16	
— Owl	0	0	
— Toinette	0	0	
— Lady Ursula	0	0	

Moonstone and Jadesone. One mile.—40.2/5; 1.16.3/5; 1.51; 2.28.2/5; last quarter, 37.2/5.
Nyanza. Three quarter mile.—37.2/5; 1.15; 1.50; last quarter, 35.

Mr. Humphrey's two subs. One mile.—37; 1.12.1/5; 1.47.3/5; 2.22.2/5; last quarter, 34.4/5.
Silver Wood. Three quarter mile.—39; 1.16.2/5; 1.50; last quarter, 33.3/5.

Black Cloud. Three quarter mile.—36.3/5; 1.11.2/5; 1.44.2/5; last quarter, 33.
The Duke. Last three quarters.—35; 1.10; 1.43.1/5; last quarter, 33.1/5.

Mr. Beith's sub. Last three quarters.—35.2; 1.10; 1.42.1/5; last quarter, 32.1/5.
Tom Cobbler. Three quarter mile.—36; 1.10.2/5; 1.43.2/5; last quarter, 33.

Khakili. One mile.—36.3/5; 1.13; 1.47.3/5; 2.26.2/5; last quarter, 33.1/5.
Barton and Thurland's sub and the Waylong sub. Three quarter mile.—37; 1.10.2/5; 1.44 and 1.45; last quarter, 33.3/5 and 34.3/5.

White Metal. One mile.—36.2/5; 1.12.2/5; 1.47.2/5; 2.23; last quarter, 35.3/5.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It was the right thing for the King to offer a title to Mr. Asquith, and most people will agree that it was the right thing for Mr. Asquith to decline it, says the *Observer*. There is appropriateness, recognised by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour, in the most important Commoner of the country remaining a Commoner to the end. And in days when titles are distributed with a lavish hand, and for services not always visible to the naked eye, there is a distinction in the plain "Mr." like that of evening dress in a crowd of glittering uniforms. Indeed, very few modern Prime Ministers have gone to the Upper House. Disraeli was the conspicuous exception, and Lord John Russell became Earl Russell; but the other Premiers for the past century were either peers before they took office (the commoner case) or remained untitled to the end.

The tendency of Cabinets to increase in size as the functions of the Government become more extensive and complicated has been illustrated in the United States, remarks the *Manchester Guardian*. When George Washington took office in 1789 as the first President he was assisted by a Secretary of State (corresponding to our Foreign Secretary), a Secretary of the Treasury, a Secretary of War, a Postmaster General, and an Attorney General. In 1798, at the beginning of a naval war with France, the Navy Department was divided from the War Department. There was then no addition to the Cabinet for nearly fifty years. In 1849 the Department of the Interior was constituted by a combination of various functions withdrawn from the other departments. In 1889 the previous Bureau of Agriculture was raised to the rank of a Department with representation in the Cabinet. The Department of Commerce and Labour, established in 1903, was divided in 1913 into two separate departments. Accordingly the American President calls to-day upon the services of ten Cabinet Ministers instead of the original five.

The history of American government accounts, of course, for the most striking differences from our own system. Under the American Constitution there is obviously no room for a Lord Privy Seal or a Lord President of the Council. Nor has there been any need for Ministers corresponding to our Secretaries for the Colonies and India. The affairs of the recently-acquired overseas possessions are adequately dealt with by a Bureau of Insular Affairs subordinate to the Secretary of War. Education, being a matter of State instead of Federal control, needs no Secretary at Washington, and the comparatively slight educational functions of the Federal Government are discharged by a Commissioner responsible to the Secretary of the Interior. The creation of a Local Government Board would similarly have been out of keeping with the American system.

"Limehouse Nights," by Mr. Thomas Burke, is a collection of vivid stories of the Chinatown in the East of London—so vivid, in fact, that the book has been banned by certain libraries. Although the book is cast in the form of fiction, it is true, both in the atmosphere and in the facts on which it is based, says the *L. and C. Express*. That such things should happen within two or three miles of the Bank will seem at first incredible to some readers, but the few who have personal knowledge of the East End Chinese, of the exotic of Limehouse and the dockside, will not quarrel with the picture Mr. Burke presents. Needless to say, the Chinese one meets in the book are almost exclusively of the unpleasant kind, and there is no attempt to portray Chinese character, but as a powerfully-drawn picture of the sort of life Chinese outcasts in London lead, and of the atmosphere they breathe, it will be read with great interest by those who enjoy studying the Chinese—apart from the fact that it contains some splendid short stories. The discussion, which has taken place over the banning of the book is surely infinite.

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E. V. D. Parr,
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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500	WED., 7th Feb., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	WED., 14th Feb., at noon.
COUTTA via Spore, Pang & Rangoon.		
BOMBAY via Spore, Malacca & Cebu		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Ito Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	MON., 5th Feb., at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	MON., 13th Feb., at 10 a.m.
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Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	31st Jan. at 10 a.m.
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Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	20th Mar.
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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	1st Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	1st Feb. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	1st Feb. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW/BANGKOK	Chengtu	2nd Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	4th Feb. at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	7th Feb. at noon.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini			3rd Feb.	SHANGHAI
Tjibodas		1st Feb.	7th Feb.	KOBE

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins...	FRI., 2nd Feb. at 11 a.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUE 3., 6th Feb. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swat w	Wingsang	Fri., 2nd Feb. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 3rd Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Sun., 4th Feb. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Wed., 7th Feb. at d'light.
SHAI, Kobe & Moji	Kutsang	Wed., 7th Feb. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 10th Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

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Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Siam when inducement offers.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dais.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and d'Chiao.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde. Shipbuilding work is active on the Clyde. The Ocean Line steam-er Tyndareus, launched in August by Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Ltd., Greenock, for Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., Liverpool, has been completed, and has sailed on her first outward voyage. She is a steamer of 10,500 tons, and is probably the largest vessel launched on the Clyde this year. The Larrinaga steamer Richard de Larrinaga, of 5,591 tons, launched by Messrs. Russell and Co., Fort Glasgow, in September, has also been completed. "L. and C. Express."

Speculative shipbuilding.

A good example of speculative shipbuilding is offered by the

Motortank Shipping Co., of

Christiansburg, says an Exchange.

This concern ordered a number

of motorships for construction in

America, but it has now sold its

building contracts at a considerable

profit, and decided to wind

up. The contracts for three

motor vessels with a total value

of G.\$1,700,000 have been sold for

\$2,725,000, and another of the

company's vessels has been sold

at a profit of 400,000 kroner. The

company is a new one and has

hardly started regular shipping

operations, and yet its profits

already amount to 4,000,000

kroner.

German Lines Ready for

Business.

The high hopes of Germans

from their manoeuvres for peace

are indicated by the announce-

ments of the German steamship

lines that they are prepared to

make freight engagements, re-

ports the New York financial

correspondent of the "Times." The

Hamburg American letter, dated

Dec. 16, talks of "the resumption

of our regular service after the

conclusion of peace, or such

earlier time as the obstacles to

such

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Another British Raid.

London, January 30.

Field Marshal Haig reports:—We raided lines north-east of Verdun and bombed dugouts, inflicting many casualties.

We entered positions north-east of Arras, and reached the third line.

We destroyed dugouts with their occupants, killing many Germans in the trenches. Some were taken prisoner.

A French communiqué reports reciprocal bombardment at Hill 304 and on the left of the Meuse and a long range bombardment in Lorraine.

Preparing for the Offensive.

London, January 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters describes the tremendous activity proceeding behind the French lines in preparation for the forthcoming offensive. There is uninterrupted digging and road-making and a wonderful system of campaign railways of various gauges. When complete the enemy will be unable to gain a clue from where the next blow will be delivered. He states that if the Germans strike through Switzerland they will find the French thoroughly prepared for them there.

DEATH OF LORD CROMER.

London, January 30.

The death is announced of Earl Cromer.

Later:

Earl Cromer had been ill for some time, and had been unable lately to preside over the Dardanelles Commission. He died of a stroke late last evening.

[Earl Cromer was born in February 1841 and was the son of Mr. Henry Baring, M.P., and Cecilia Anne, the daughter of Vice Admiral William Wyndham. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1858 being made Captain in 1870 and Major in 1876. He was A.D.C. to Sir Henry Storks in the Ionian Islands in 1861 and private secretary to the Earl of Northbrook, Viceroy of India, from 1872 to 1876. He was the Commissioner on the Egyptian Public Debt in 1877-79 and Controller General in Egypt in the latter year. Among other capacities he acted as Financial Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, Financial Assistant at the Conference in London on Egyptian Finance, Agent and Consul General in Egypt. He held the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts. He published many books including "The War Game" and Political and Literary Essays.]

BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS SUSPENDED.

Amsterdam, January 30.

The deportations from Brussels have been suspended since Saturday. It is estimated that 5,000 have already been deported.

THE GERMAN RAIDER DESCRIBED.

Copenhagen, January 30.

Twenty-six Swedish, Norwegian, and American seamen belonging to the crew of the Yarrowdale have arrived here after a month's imprisonment at Neustadt.

They describe the new raider as a 12,000 tonner, and so excellently disguised, that it is impossible to discover anything extraordinary till the ports are opened, disclosing the guns. She often carries sails, for the purpose of hiding the deck. She is armed with four large and two smaller guns, and is well provisioned and equipped to keep at sea until April. She is quite new and bears the name of Moewe.

The Yarrowdale was brought to Germany around the Faroes and along the Norwegian coast to Skag and thence by the Kattegat Sound to Swinemunde.

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak on Mixed Marriages.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society took place at the City Hall this morning, there being a large attendance of members and friends. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided and among those also present were the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.O., Mr. A. H. Harris, Mr. W. L. Patterson, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Kraft, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Ekins, Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Piers, Mrs. Tisdall, Miss Jones, Mrs. Holyoak, Lady Bees Davies, Mrs. Shellim, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. H. Alabaster, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Wakeman, and the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle.

The Chairman, then read the annual report of the Committee, which was as follows:—

The ladies of the Committee beg to present the following report of the Society for the past year.

The Society was founded in 1889, and the number of cases entered in the books has now reached 1,555.

There have been 24 new applications for assistance during the year just concluded, not including several cases from last year, and help in money or clothing has been given in every case. Several men have been helped to find work. Nine passages have been provided to different parts of the world. They include 4 to Shanghai, 1 to Manila, 1 to Sandakan, 1 to Singapore, 1 to Vancouver, and 1 to Australia. Board and lodging have been provided in several cases either at the Seamen's Institute or the Sailors'

Home, for men who were looking for work. One case we have sent to Canada. This was an English girl rescued from the interior of China where she lived as a Chinese. She was kept by the Society at the Italian Convent until she was fit to earn her own living. During the summer a post was found for her in Canada. A complete outfit was given to her by the Society, helped by kind friends. Since then, the Committee have received letters from her saying that she was doing well.

This year we have added eleven more to the list of fatherless children who are being maintained by the Society at the various schools in the Colony. The Society is now responsible for the maintenance of 25 children.

The Secretary or Assistant Secretary attend at the City Hall on Monday and Thursday mornings to interview applicants for relief. They are glad to receive at those times gifts of clothing suitable for men, women, or children, especially the latter.

The Committee wish to thank warmly the large number of friends who sent bundles of clothing from time to time during the past year. The thanks of the Committee are due, especially to Rev. W. Featherstone who has given much time and trouble in helping cases by assistance and advice.

In conclusion, we wish to gratefully acknowledge the annual grant of \$500 from the Colonial Government.

The Hon. Treasurer's report showed that the income for the year, including a balance of \$2,848 brought forward from last year, was \$5,689 10. The expenditure on the relief of cases had been \$2,761 75, and after other expenses had been met there was a balance in hand of \$2,927 35.

WHARF AND GODOWN CO.

Proposed Dividend and Bonus.

The Directors of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., will recommend at the annual meeting of shareholders the following distribution of profits:—

To pay a dividend of 8 per cent ...	\$240,000 00
To pay Bonus of \$2.00 per share...	120,000 00
To write off Wharves, Luncheon, Lighters, etc....	143,037 84
To Carry forward...	225,043 17
	\$728,080 81

In supporting the report, the Chairman said he had watched with growing interest and admiration the self-sacrificing work of the Society. It was not possible to report at length upon the cases, and the general public could never fully appreciate the great work which was carried on behind the scenes. Those who did get behind those scenes knew what an invaluable help the Society was to the Colony. The Society had been at work for 22 years, and at the present time it was caring for 25 destitute children. That was a work of which any society in any part of the world could be justly proud. He had been asked to appeal for more subscriptions, and he was perfectly certain that when the public came to know that such an excellent work needed assistance, it would freely respond.

There was one item in the Report to which he would like to make reference, for he saw there had been cases which had been caused by, or at any rate resulted from, the marrying of a Chinese with a British woman. It was obvious that full details could not be given, for the conditions existing between a Chinese and a white woman whom he brought to the country could not be fully dealt with in any printed report. But he thought that the subject should be more fully dealt with than it was. He could not help thinking that the matter was of national importance, and that legal pressure should be brought to bear to make it illegal for any Chinese or Asiatic to bring into his country the woman of white birth he met abroad, whether British or any other nationality. He had no doubt that a Chinese marrying a woman in a European country made a good husband in that country, but when he brought her to his own country the tragedy of marriage began. All was different, and if the woman went into the interior it was a story and terrible tale. He wished the subject to be taken up definitely, and if legal machinery could not be found, Britishers in the great ports of the world, such as Liverpool, Bristol, Cardiff, Sydney, Vancouver and Melbourne, should issue warning to any considering such a step as the marriage to a Chinese who contemplated a return to his own country. No one appreciated the Chinese more than he did, but "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." Neither from the point of the man nor the woman could such a marriage hope to be successful in the long run. (Applause.)

The report and balance sheet were passed.

Mr. Harris, in speaking on the balance sheet, drew attention to the fact that the substantial balance was due to the handsome subscription of the Hongkong Jockey Club, and that seeing that the Society had 25 orphans to keep and the expenses of each were about \$100 a year, it was extremely necessary that they should have added support. He dwelt on the good work of the Society, speaking of the need for Christian charity.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Mrs. Pollock, President; Lady Bees Davies, Vice-President; Mrs. McKenny, Secretary; Miss Wilkinson, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Wolfe, Treasurer; Mrs. Shellim, Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Forayth, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Kraft, and Mrs. Lang, Committee.

A vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Holyoak for presiding, closed the meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE MAN POWER QUESTION.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—I am glad to see that "Ovis" has had the courage to take up the question of "Man Power" as it affects this Colony, without being hoodwinked by the stock of arguments advanced by those who may be in favour of maintaining the status quo. It is a curious coincidence that "Patriot's" letter was followed immediately by an official announcement in the Press, and that of "Ovis" drew forth a call for volunteers for certain duties which has not appeared in the Press. Seeing that the latter is unaccompanied by any detail as to the precise services required, or any information as to the actual military value thereof to the Empire, it is to be inferred that it is merely the result of an endeavour to allay the growing discontent among all right-thinking men in the Colony? Surely the time has come when the Government should take those concerned into its confidence, and not treat them as children.

Is it to be supposed for a moment that what appears to be a hurried and ill-considered expedient is likely to satisfy the deep-seated desire of every man in Hongkong who is worth his salt to be put on the same footing as if he were resident in Great Britain? The question of local man power can only be settled by the sincere co-operation of the leading men in this Colony without any undue regard being paid to vested interests. If men cannot be allowed to leave Hongkong to enlist for active service, they are retained here in the interest of commerce, and, this being so, they have the right to expect, nay to demand, official recognition of this fact in every individual case. Employers must not be allowed to shelter themselves behind any obligations for local military service to which their employees have voluntarily submitted themselves from patriotic motives, thereby surrendering their freedom of action.

There is one, and only one, solution of the problem, and that is conscription for industrial purposes. The wedding out can only be done by a Board on the lines suggested by "Ovis," and those who can be spared from civil duties should be detailed for military service alone, either in or outside the Colony.

In Hongkong there is no general organisation worthy of the name, nor has any real attempt been made to utilise to the fullest extent the man power available. Promises and procreatinations are useless; action is required. Hongkong men look to the leading members of community. If they fail to respond, they will have to reckon with a public opinion which they will find it difficult to withstand.

—Yours etc.,
CANDIDUS.

Hongkong, January 31, 1917.

SALT RETURNS FOR 1916.

The Power of the Foreigner.

Peking, Jan. 30.—The Salt Gabelle figures for 1916 are nearly a million better than was estimated at the close of the year owing to the unexpectedly large amount in transit between the Group Banks. The exact figures now available, and reproduced below, emphasize what has already been said as to the astounding success of the reorganization of the Gabelle under the direction of Sir Richard Dane. The revenue has steadily increased, reaching the maximum of seventy-two and a half millions for the past year, despite an internal convulsion which split the country in two, and caused almost an entire suspension of provincial contributions to Peking. One may well ask what would have happened to the Chinese Government but for the \$22,000,000 of salt surplus. In pre-organization times

HONGKONG SOLICITOR'S DEATH.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing Succumbs After an Operation.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Otto Kong Sing, which took place suddenly at the Italian Convent Hospital last evening, the news of which has caused a painful surprise to his many friends.

The deceased was apparently in the best of health last week, but on Sunday evening he entered the hospital to undergo what was considered to be a slight operation, for an affection in the throat. The operation was successfully performed soon after nine o'clock on Monday morning, and the deceased seemed to recover well from its effects. Yesterday afternoon, however, matters became critical, and he passed away just after 10 o'clock last night.

The deceased started practice as a solicitor in the Colony about fifteen years ago, coming from Australia, after having worked up a considerable practice, and, at the time of his death, was one of the best known solicitors in the Colony, enjoying a large practice in both civil and criminal proceedings. He often figured in prominent Court cases, and his manner in Court invariably reflected his geniality and ability. He was extremely popular among all his colleagues, and by his happy temperament he made many friends. An enthusiastic supporter of all forms of recreation, the deceased was connected with many sporting organizations, and in his younger days he had been a keen participant in most. Lately he was particularly interested in yachting and shooting. He was a prominent figure at all sports gatherings in the Colony. He was also prominently identified with the Phoenix Club, of which he was a Committee member. As a Freemason he had for many years been a member of Zealand Lodge, the Mother Lodge of the Colony.

Deceased, who was about 42 years of age, leaves a wife, a father (who is at present in the Colony), a mother, sister and brothers in Australia, and one brother in London. For them much sympathy is felt.

The funeral takes place at Happy Valley this evening, passing the Monument at 5.30 p.m.

There could have been little over lay before the public all the facts and figures connected with certain economic problems which have a distinct bearing on the war. Such is, for instance, the case of the submarine question, which affects France almost as much as England. The British Admiralty's golden silence has set an example in that respect which England's Allies will always follow. On the other hand, Parliament feels it has a right to know certain essential facts.

A still greater interest is aroused by the man-power question. The French are confronted by two new official facts. One is that class 1918, while not being called yet to the colours, is going to be submitted to a census, a step only preliminary to its incorporation in the Army. The other is that the Government have introduced a new Bill which goes much further than the law of August 15, 1915, and provides for a general coming-out of men who have been previously exempted as being physically unable to serve. The state of feeling in France about the matter must not be misunderstood. The nation is prepared to make every sacrifice that may be required to ensure ultimate victory. At the same time, her representatives believe it to be their duty to find out exactly where we stand before assenting to a rather drastic measure such as the second just mentioned. There is no doubt that among all the questions which were to be considered during the secret debate, this was deemed to be by far the most important.

Finally, it has been announced that the secret sitting would be also devoted to discussing the military side of the war, both as

FRENCH SECRET SITTING.

Some Points Under Discussion.

Paris, Dec. 7.—The secret sitting of the French Chamber has already lasted for more than a week, and is still going on while I am writing. Whatever the outcome may be, it is certainly of vital importance that the real motives which prompted both the Cabinet and the French Chamber to have recourse to that procedure should be fully understood in Great Britain.

Those who believe that personal intrigues against M. Briand are at the root of the whole affair are certainly mistaken. There is little doubt that this personal element had some part in the secret debates of June last, when a number of office-hunters tried to avail themselves of the opportunity and to upset the present Cabinet in order to take their place. The political situation, however, has changed much since then. Although M. Briand's prestige was bound to suffer a momentary set-back after the German successes in Rumania, the overwhelming majority in the Chamber was and still is certainly anxious to keep him at the head of the Government as an experienced leader who has given proofs of his ability. Even his most bitter opponents would be sorry to see him displaced by somebody who might not be his equal.

What, then, were the reasons for opening a second secret debate? The answer is very simple. Being faced by a number of pressing and vital questions, the nation wanted to know what measures had been or were going to be taken in order to deal with them. The secret sitting has arisen out of a general desire for increased efficiency.

In the first place, there was the Near Eastern question. It is needless to dwell at full length on a state of public opinion in France, which is bound to be very much the same in Great Britain at the present time. People were bewildered and deeply pained by the hardships which the fortunes of war have inflicted on Rumania. They did not understand the attitude of the allies towards the troublesome Tino. It is only natural that the representatives of the nation should have wanted to hear the Government's explanations on those delicate points and to make sure that France is doing her duty. Such a matter could only be discussed behind closed doors.

It was equally undesirable to lay before the public all the facts and figures connected with certain economic problems which have a distinct bearing on the war. Such is, for instance, the case of the submarine question, which affects France almost as much as England. The British Admiralty's golden silence has set an example in that respect which England's Allies will always follow. On the other hand, Parliament feels it has a right to know certain essential facts.

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GERMAN CIVILIAN LEVY.

Releasing Landsturm Men for the Front.

Zurich, December 22.—The Commanding General of the Fourth German Army Corps at Magdeburg has issued a proclamation, which reveals the intention of the military authorities regarding the employment of civilians who are unfit for the army, and, therefore, are affected by the new National Service Law for auxiliary military duties.

The proclamation calls for home and garrison service as cooks, artisans, smiths, shoemakers, grocers, laundresses, medical corps. Home service work includes technical work at artillery and sappers' depots, skilled and unskilled work in food and munition depots. It also embraces chauffeurs, clerks, stenographers, typists, all branches of the army postal service, servants to officers, printers, compositors, book binders.

All these services have hitherto been performed by Landsturm soldiers. The employment of civilians will liberate vast numbers of Landsturmmen for service at or nearer the front. The proclamation invites volunteers. Compulsion will follow if an inadequate number of men volunteer.

Women volunteers are stated to be acceptable as cooks in home depots and also in some branches of the food depots, in all clerical work, in many branches of the army postal service and in army laundries in home depots.

A similar proclamation is to be issued before Christmas throughout Germany.—Wireless Press.

regards the supply of guns and ammunition and the organisation of the high command. It is agreed between all political parties that Parliament would make a fatal mistake if it wanted to interfere with military operations. On the other hand, the general feeling seems to be that in a war like this, in which the life of the nation is at stake, it would be equally fatal to leave everything in the hands of a few men, however able they may be. That view is supported by strong precedents. Just to mention one, it appears that the first who insisted, as early as in December, 1914, on an enlargement of the manufacture of guns and munitions, and were then the only driving power, were the members of the Army Committee of both Houses. It is, therefore, not unnatural that the French Chamber should want to see that the military effort of the country is being properly directed.

The general attitude of the French public, so far as it can be realised through what the Press is allowed to say, is very much in agreement with the feeling prevailing in Parliament. The approval given by public opinion to the opening of another secret debate must not be interpreted as involving a desire for a Cabinet crisis of any sort. The French have proved so far rather conservative in the war. Nobody will blame them for it. The unanimous wish is only that public affairs should be managed in an energetic way.

It is rather striking, in this respect that the only critics of the Chamber should continue themselves to arguing that practical decisions should be reached as speedily as possible, and that members of Parliament should not indulge in their old fault of wasting words. M. Gustave Herve has been, on that point, more outspoken than many others. The secret debate is quite welcome to him, provided it bears immediate results which will disclose a will to act. Of course, M. Herve goes very far, as he is ready to accept the formation of a Comité de Salut Public, as in the old days of the great Revolution. But his advocacy of radical measures certainly answers to the wish of all.

It would therefore be quite unfair to ascribe the present Parliamentary events to any kind of internal strife. France stands more united than ever, and the gravity of the hour sets her above petty personal politics. What she is doing is only pulling herself together. The result of the secret sitting cannot but be a good one.

Observing

NOTICES.

"RECESS"

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



MANUFACTURED BY

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.

The Late Prince Oyama.
The Rev. Walter Weston pays a tribute to the late Prince Oyama. He recalls a journey from Tokyo into the mountains of Koshiu, when he found himself in a compartment with four Japanese officers in undress uniform. The senior of these, whose face, though pitted with small-pox, wore a singularly pleasant expression, showed a good deal of interest in a Swiss rock-sack, which he had, and after asking questions spoke of his own travels in the Alps years before. He then offered me an excellent cigar, and we parted on most friendly terms. When the party left the train at a wayside station, bound for army manoeuvres, he asked the station-master who the officer was. He said, "That is Marshal Oyama." Within two months the great soldier was hailed the victor of Mukden.—*L. and C. Express.*

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February, to the 12th February, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE AND GENERAL BROKER.

PUBLIC AUCTION of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong to be sold by order of the Mortgagee by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1917, at 3 o'clock p.m.

By MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:—
All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT NO. 25. Together with the messuages and premises thereon—known as Nos. 6 and 7 Praya East and Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Queen's Road, East Victoria aforesaid.

The said premises are held for the term of 999 years from the 9th day of July 1844 created therein by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 14th day of July 1882 and made between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and Lee Yuen Wa of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants and conditions therein reserved and contained in d.

Area 27,500 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Cr. wn Rent \$484.84.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to DENNIS & BOWLEY, 6, Des Voeux Road, Central, Solicitors for the Vendor.

or to MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Duddell Street.

RUBBER SHARE REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL From SINGAPORE Dated Jan. 10th, 1917.

Sterling Shares.

Nom. Value. Buyers Sellers.

2/- Shares.

Allagar	2/3	2/9
Anglo-Java	4/-	5/-
Anglo-Malay	10/-	12/-
Belang Malaka	3/2	3/8
Bekoh	2/-	8/7 1/2
Bkt. Mertajam	3/6	4/6
Bkt. Sembawang	2/6	3/-
Chersonese (F.M.S.)	3/8	4/-
Chimpul	1/8	1/10
Cicely	17/6	20/-
Cloely Pref.	18/-	21/-
Consolidated	10/-	12/6
Heawood	2/9	3/8
Kamuning Perak	2/3	4/-
Kota Tinggi	2/5	2/9
Labu (F.M.S.)	6/-	7/6
Linggi Ord.	18/-	20/-
London A.R.	6/6	7/3
Merliman	4/6	5/6
Padang Jawa	2/6	3/-
Pataing	30/-	38/-
Perak	6/-	6/6
Port Dickson	22/6	25/-
S'pore Para	3/-	3/6
S'pore United	2/3	2/9
Str. Settlements (Bertram)	4/6	5/6
Sumatra Para	6/9	7/6
Unit. Serdang		
Sumatra	11/6	18/-
Unit. Sumatra	6/6	7/6
Unit. Temiang	2/10	3/3
Yallambrosa	18/3	17/9

2/- Shares.

Batu Tiga	80/-	80/-
Bkt. Rajah	130/-	160/0
Cadfield	100/-	112/6
Damanara	65/-	75/-
H'lands & L'lands	50/-	55/-
Kuala Lumpur	80/-	95/-
Landroon	40/-	45/-
Langon (Jaya)	45/-	50/-
Lembay	50/-	57/6
Lumut	37/6	45/-

Dollar Shares.

5/- Shares.

Alor Gajah	3.70	3.30
Ayer Kuning	1.40	1.50
Ayer Molak	2.50	2.60
Balgownie	4.60	4.80
Bkt. Jelutong	7.20	8.1
Bkt. Katil	8.5	9.5
Glensay	2.25	2.40
Jeram	2.05	2.15
Jimah	1.80	1.90
Malaka Pinda	2.10	2.25
Mandai Tekong	.90	1.00
Pantai	1.90	2.00
Punggur	.80	.90
Tambalak	1.00	1.10
Ulu Pandan	.82 1/2	.9 1/2
Unit. Malacca	1.15	1.25

5/- Shares.

Kampas	7.90	8.00
Malakoff	4.70	4.85
New Serendah	4.20	4.30
Sandycroft	4.90	5.05
S'gei Bagan	3.25	3.60
Trafalgar	1.30	1.50

5/- Shares.

Ayer Panas	1.40	1.75
Ch'kat Serdang	9.10	9.50
Haytor	10.00	10.05
Kelomak	6.00	6.35 x d.
Lunas	7.0	7.30 x d.
Mergui	4.85	5.10
Nyalas	6.30	6.10 x d.
Paj m	17.50	18.50
Radella	11.50	12.00
Teluk Anson	11.25	11.75

5/- Shares.

Bukit Timah	12.00	15.00
Indrasiri	19.50	21.0
Prins Balang	8.50	4.00
Tapah	19.00	21.00

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Fry's
Chocolates.

POST OFFICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shatautok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Avon, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Register on 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.50 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Satunay and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.50 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Haimun, Br., s.s. 674, Russell, 30th Jan.
—Kohi Chaz, 23rd Jan. Rice.
—Order.
Kokuta, M., Jap. s.s. 2261, Fuduki, 30th Jan.—Meji, 23rd Jan. Cen.—D & Co.
Phranor, Br., s.s. 1022, Nicol, 31st Jan.—Singapore, 24th Jan. Gen.
Ariake, M., Jap. s.s. 2386, Sanasohi, 31st Jan.—Meji, 4th Jan. Cen.—M.B.K.
Anhui, Br., s.s. 1346, Geo. Eddy, 31st Jan.—Shanghai, 28th Jan. Gen.—B. & S.

The Fushun Fire.

As the result of careful investigations it has been ascertained that the cause of the fire in the Oyama pit of the Fushun coal mine in Manchuria, by which nearly 1,000 men lost their lives, was due to an explosion of coal dust, which was ignited by an open safety-lamp or matches, says the *Japan Chronicle*. The direct loss occasioned by the destruction of coal and machinery is put at ¥350,000. It is expected that the pit will be opened again in two months, and in six months half the amount of the usual output—that is, 20,000 tons a month—will become available. The usual amount of production will be restored after the lapse of one year.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 31st at 12.25—Pressure has decreased moderately over the Loochee, and slightly from Shanghai to the Philippines. It has increased slightly over B.W. China, and is nearly stationary elsewhere.

The anticyclone is apparently moving eastward.
A depression lies to the east of Japan. Partly to moderate monsoon is indicated over the China Sea. It is interrupted to the north of Amoy.

Hongkong Rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.54 inches, against an average of 1.44 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS

ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.

Forecast.

N.E. winds, moderate; fine.

N.E. winds, strong.

The same between H.K. and Lamook as No. 1.

The same between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

January 31, a.m.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer.

Temperature.

Humidity.

D. 100.

Force.

Winds.

Voorock 6a 30.06 0 nsw 5 0

Kamuro 5a 29.61 nsw 1 1

Kakodate 29.63 n 1 0

Tokio 29.95 sw 1 1

Kochi 30.09 nsw 5 5

Kagasaki 30.06 nsw 1 1

Kagima 30.07 n 4 4

Oshima 30.07 nsw 4 4

Naha 30.07 nsw 4 4

Ishijima 30.07 nsw 4 4

Bonin Is. 29.95 w 1 1

Chafco 6a 30.31 19 92 nw 6 6

Whaleal

Hankow

Ichang

Kiangsi

Changsha

Shanghai

Guthrie 30.17 23 e 1 b

Guthrie 30.23 34 90 nse 1 b

Guthrie 30.78 47 81 w 1 b

Amoy 30.18 52 66 ne 1 0

Swatow 30.11 50 86 n 1 0

Taichu 30.12 50 95 e 4 r

Taichu 30.07 50 n 4 r

Taichu 30.03 52 nsw 4 b

Taichu 30.03 52 nsw 4 b

Taichu 30.03 52 nsw 4 b

Taichu 30.15 53 86 n 2 b

Taichu 30.10 57 68 0 0

Taichu 30.11 nne 4 c

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ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1917.

7th and 8th Episodes of

"GREED."

"THE GREAT WAR."

"PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE."

"CUSTOMS OF THE ANAMESE."

Comics—

"THE BEAR SKIN."

"A VAGUE SUSPICION."

THURSDAY, 1st February. By Special Request.

The Magnificent Drama (5 parts.)

"THE DAUGHTER OF THE PEOPLE."

FRIDAY, 2nd, 5th and 10th the Episodes of the

"IRON CLAW."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

"THE CRIME OF LAW."

(A Romantic photoplay in 4 parts.)

"THE POWER OF SILENCE."

(A Sensational Drama in 3 reels)

Also

COMICS.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

31ST JANUARY, 1ST & 2ND FEBRUARY.

9th & 10th Series of the

"MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL."

Exciting & sensational detective story,

Also Comic Films.

ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE.

SATURDAY 3rd February See last 2 episodes.

NOTICES.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February, 1917, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 27th January to 3rd February, both days inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong 22nd January, 1917.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone 86 515.

NOTICES.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY

GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES VICTORIA BUILDINGS on SATURDAY 10th February, 1917, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of DIRECTORS together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 1st to SATURDAY 10th February, 1917, (both days inclusive) during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,